

My View: Fund Utah road repairs

By Ellis L. Armstrong 12-16-86

Your editorial of Nov. 23 entitled "Money must be found to repair Utah highways" effectively discusses the problems of deteriorating Utah highways due to inadequate funding. There is no magic involved; timely and proper maintenance to keep highways in adequate repair requires sufficient funding.

Highway transportation involves two factors — the vehicle and the roadway. There is an optimum relationship between the two that will best serve the public. This can be accurately determined by present analytical methods. Actually, an excellent roadway and an old car will provide much better transportation, costwise and for comfort and safety, than a new car and a poor roadway.



Ellis Armstrong

While serving as U.S. Commissioner of Public Roads during the late 1950s and early 1960, I continually lamented that we were spending 88 cents of our highway transportation dollar on the vehicle and only 12 cents on our roads. As a result, we were not gaining on our highway transportation needs.

Today we are only spending six cents on our roads and 94 cents on our vehicle, and then wonder why we are losing ground in meeting highway needs. A \$3,500 car in the 1960 now costs \$14,000, so we are spending our dollars for highway transportation but are sadly neglecting the highway portion, and more than average in Utah.

It is a sad commentary on government, both legislative and administrative, that we proceed from crisis to crisis in managing our public works, especially highways, at a cost much greater than that of a soundly managed program.

First, travel on a fair to poor pavement will require 20 to 30 percent more fuel than travel on a good to very good pavement. This results in an additional hidden tax of 15 to 20 cents on every gallon of gas. This has been demonstrated by many detailed analyses nationwide, as well as in Utah. As a motorist, you pay for good roads whether you have them or not, and with today's vehicles and travel, you pay much more if you don't have them.

Further, a very good pavement has far fewer accidents, requires less vehicle maintenance, and provides a much more comfortable and relaxing ride. It saves time, money and lives. This can be tested by driving carefully on some highways that haven't had a recent overlay, and then comparing it to a ride on the excellent pavement on the new interstate just south of Nephi.

You stated that a tax on gasoline is inflationary, as it increases the cost of everything moved by truck. It also increases the cost of travel to work or wherever. But if

adequate maintenance is not provided, the inflationary effects are much greater because of the increased costs of operating the vehicle.

You said few states impose a heavier tax on gasoline than does Utah. That is only part of the picture; other states provide much more support for highways than Utah. Besides the gas tax, there are other direct motorist fees, such as registration fees, driver license fees, and heavy truck fees. In addition, all the surrounding states provide funds ranging from an equivalent tax on gas of from four cents to 30 cents from sources such as sales tax on cars, mineral lease royalties and mineral severance taxes.

Taking all these into account, the total equivalent cents tax on a gallon of gasoline used for highways in Utah and the surrounding states is as follows:

State	Tax/gal.	Other tax	Total/gal.
Utah	14¢	4¢	18¢
Idaho	14.5¢	10¢	24.5¢
Nevada	13¢	12¢	25¢
Colorado	18¢	8¢	26¢
New Mexico	11¢	15¢	26¢
Arizona	16¢	11¢	27¢
Wyoming	8¢	34¢	42¢

Thus, all surrounding states are providing more funds for highways, ranging from 36 percent more in Idaho to 139 percent more in Wyoming.

Methods have been developed and steadily improved to provide optimum maintenance and rehabilitation programs for pavements, and Utah has such an analysis program in place. Using complex computer determinations from road meter measurements of roughness, visual inspection of patching and cracking, the depths of ruts in the pavements and from traffic using the road, a serviceability index (PSI) is determined. The PSI ranges from 1 to 5, with a very poor pavement having a PSI of 1 or less, and a very good pavement having a PSI of over 4.

The average PSI of Utah roads, other than the Interstate, has steadily decreased from 3.15 in 1978, which is in the PSI range of 3 to 4 for a good pavement, to the present 2.84 in the fair pavement range from 2 to 3. But one-half of Utah roads are in the poor or very poor category with a PSI of less than 2.

Studies clearly demonstrate that if rehabilitation of pavements is not performed at the optimum time, the following deterioration can be rapid. In two or so years, costs can double, depending on the traffic. Thus, the present rehabilitation shortages can only result in increasing cost of repairs and greater operational costs to the motorists.

The catch-up financing can be accomplished by a 10 cent gas tax increase, as come have suggested. Or a smaller increase can be considered to extend the financing over a longer period and issuing bonds to pay for the immediate catch-up needed.

(Editor's note: Ellis L. Armstrong, P.E., is former U.S. Commissioner of Public Roads and is now an engineering consultant in Salt Lake City.)

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG AND HARRIET ELIZABETH ROBINSON

William Armstrong, son of William R. Armstrong and Catherine Craddock, was born in Cottonwood, Salt Lake County, June 8, 1858. On February 7, 1887 he married Harriett Elizabeth Robinson, who was born November 12, 1865 at American Fork, Utah, to William Walker Robinson and Harriett Wood. William died October 14, 1915.

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Harriett died October 8, 1914, both at Basalt, Idaho.

William lived in Wallsburg from about 1887 to about 1899, when he went back to American Fork. In 1906 he settled in Ammon, Idaho, and in 1907 moved to Basalt, where he worked a dry farm until his death. Their children were: William Alfred, Oscar, Marion, Ellis Carl, Kady.

bership with training in leadership and civic consciousness to better their usefulness as citizens.

Presidents following Mr. Felt have been Lowe Ashton, Jr., 1953; Dr. Jack Boggess, 1954; Harry McMillan, 1955; Jack Sweeney, 1956; Wayne McDonald, 1957; Nelvin Wright, 1958; Gale Hansen, 1959; Jim Mountford, 1960 and Niff Murdock, 1961.

STUDY CLUB

The Study Club of Heber was organized in 1937 by a group of mothers who felt the need for added culture in their lives. Meetings are held twice each month, with members taking turns entertaining in their homes. A variety of subjects are studied, including reviews of current books, child culture, current articles and world events, art, flower arrangements and handiwork.

Each year the club presents a trophy to an outstanding high school student in some special field of endeavor. The recognition is made at the annual awards banquet sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce.

There are presently 19 members of the club, three of whom are charter members. Following have been president of the club: Orel Kuhni, Eleanor Wettenkamp, Susie Giles, Grace Montgomery, Ellen Duke, Florence Anderson, Dorothy Baird, Bea McKonkie, Alta Childs, Nedra Tree, Rachel Moulton, Fae McNaughton, Lola Berg, Ruth Carlile, Jennie Carlile and Elda Robins Ritchie, the current president.

Biographies

of Those Attaining National Recognition

MARVEL LAY MURDOCK



Marvel Lay Murdock was born August 6, 1897 in Vernal, Uintah County, the daughter of Wm. Elzy and Maude Davis Lay.

Mrs. Murdock attended the Kingsbury Congregational grade school and graduated from the Wilcox Academy in 1916.

The family had moved to Hanna, Utah, in 1912. Having always lived on a farm, Marvel fit right into ranch life when she married Joseph T. Murdock, co-owner and operator of a sheep ranch on the upper Duchesne River.

The Murdocks built a home in Heber in 1925 and then spent the school months in Heber and the spring and summer months at the ranch in Duchesne County.

Mrs. Murdock has been affiliated with the local auxiliary of the Wool Growers for many years. In 1944 she was elected vice

president of the State of Utah Wool Growers auxiliary, serving in this capacity for two years, then serving as president of the auxiliary the following two years. Later she served for four years as national vice president and two years as president of the National Woman's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association.

The Murdocks are parents of two daughters, who passed away in infancy, and five sons, three of whom reside in Salt Lake City: Lowell A. is associated with the Robins Brokerage Co., Harvey L. is with the Investors Diversified Inc., Robert G. is with the Surety Life Insurance Co., J. Don is assistant to a construction contractor in Downey, California, and Allen D. is captain in the United States Air Force.

DON CLYDE



Don Clyde was born in Heber City, August 9, 1899 to James W. and Mary A. Campbell Clyde. He received his early education in the schools of this city, graduating from the local high school. After his graduation he attended the University of Utah, Utah State University at Logan and BYU in Provo.

As are practically all Utah pioneer families, the Clydes are members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and Don has a consuming interest in his Church activities. He served a two-year mission, 1922-24 to Great Britain. Upon his return, he served as stake superintendent of Sunday School and superintendent of the stake YMMIA. At the age of 29, he was called to serve as second counselor to President David A. Broadbent and later as first counselor to President H. Clay Cummings. He served in this capacity for 20 years. While a member of the Wasatch Stake Presidency, he had charge of the scouting activities in Wasatch Stake.

On September 25, 1926, he was married to Kathryn Forbes in the Salt Lake Temple. To them were born five children, James W., Robert Forbes, Marilyn, Kathryn Jane, and Larry Forbes Clyde.

Except for seven years spent in Provo,

the Clydes have lived their entire married life in Heber where Don has been engaged in the livestock business, owning and operating a sheep outfit. Although this has been his chief interest, he has also carried on many other activities. For many years he was a director in the Bank of Heber City and also a director in the old Heber Mercantile Company.

In 1941 and again in 1943, he served in the Utah State Legislature. He was appointed a member of the Utah State Fair Board and was also a member of the state's Big Game Board for 20 years. He has been president of the Uintah Grazers Association for many years—a post which he still holds.

Mr. Clyde was elected president of the Utah Wool Growers, which position he held for 18 years. He was elected a National Vice President to the Wool Growers and later, he became its President in which capacity he served for two terms. At the conclusion of his tenure in office as National President Don was elected to the office of President of the American Sheep Producers Council. This is an organization set up by all of the Wool Growers of America to effect a program of self-help through the promotion and advertising of lamb and wool in the United States. He is presently serv-

ing his fourth term as president of that organization.

In addition to this position, Mr. Clyde was recently appointed as a member of the International Wool Bureau.

In 1959, while Mr. Clyde was still president of the National Wool Growers Assn., the organization's annual convention was

held in Salt Lake City. During the convention the Utah Future Farmers of America named him "sheepman of the year." He previously had been presented a plaque by the Swift Packing Company for outstanding contributions to the sheep industry of America.

WELBY W. YOUNG



Welby W. Young, descendant of pioneers who settled in Midway and Heber in 1859 and 1860, is a son of Wm. G. and Edna Wilson Young. He was born at Heber, then a boom cow town, colorful with cowboys, horse trading Gypsies, Indians with long braided hair and beaded buckskin; and endless herds of sheep and cattle trailing to range and market. From the last of the original pioneers he heard the story of the subduing of the wilderness and was, inspired by their vision of building a community that could be approved by their God.

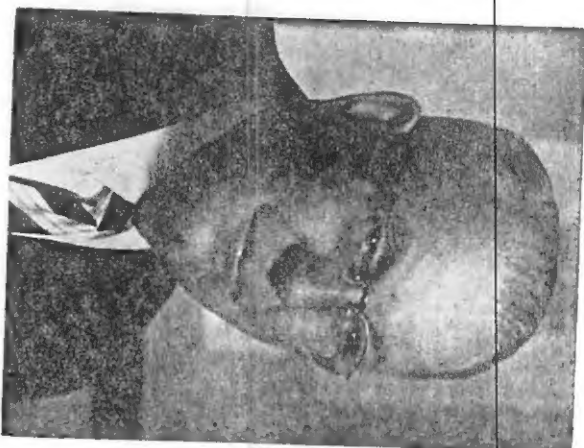
After attending the old Heber Central and North schools he graduated from Wasatch High as salutatorian. He played full-back on Wasatch's first football team and debated for the State High School Championship. At BYU he represented the University as debator and extemporaneous speaker.

Legislature; has been chairman of the committee charged with promotion of additional storage for water for Wasatch and Summit Counties, and is Chairman of Utah Water Control Board.

At the depth of the depression in 1932, he became a dairy farmer. Attempting to solve the economic and marketing problems of farmers, with a few others he helped organize one of America's pioneer bargaining cooperatives. It is now Utah's largest dairy organization, and he has served 25 years as director and now is Vice President. One of the first directors of Utah Dairy Council, he is president of National Dairy Council; President of American Dairy Association of Utah; National Director of A.D.A. During the 12 years he has served on the executive committee, chairman of the research committee, and is chairman of the committee supervising the spending of \$3,000,000 to promote ice cream and milk.

HOW BEAUTIFUL UPON THE MOUNTAINS

JAMES CLARK SELLERS



James Clark Sellers, another of Utah's distinguished sons, was born in a log cabin in Center Creek.

The fifth of six stalwart sons born to pioneers Archibald and Elizabeth Buys Sellers, Jimmy Clark began his formal education in Center Creek's one-room schoolhouse which also served as a place of worship on Sunday. As a small boy he herded cows and performed other chores on his parents' farm.

In 1901 the family moved to Heber. The following year Father Sellers died.

After completing the grammar grades, Jim entered high school in a little rock building which the students christened "Sleepy Hollow." During the summertime he worked in the sugar beet and hay fields, and helped care for the family vegetable garden.

At that time there was no school in Heber beyond the first year of high school. So that they might have the advantage of additional schooling, Mother Sellers moved to Salt Lake City, taking James and his younger brother, Hugh, with her. In Salt Lake James attended Business College in what was then called the LDS University. As there were other boys in the same class named James, the teachers dropped his first name and called him Clark, which given name he has used ever since.

Before Clark finished the business course in day school, it became necessary for him to help sustain the home financially. He found a job as delivery boy and salesman for the Ben Davis Shoe Store on South Main Street in Salt Lake City. Meantime he continued his business college studies at LDS University night school. As a result of this schooling he obtained a position as secretary and shipping clerk for Anchor Packing Company located at the corner of West Temple and Second South Streets.

Next, in the hope of earning additional sorely-needed money, Clark became a traveling grocery salesman. But neither the increased income nor the nature of the business, satisfied his compelling, ever-present urge to devote his efforts to something that would enable him to create a niche for himself in some important field of personal service.

By 1914 through careful management and rigid self-denial, Clark succeeded in saving enough money to purchase an interest in the Revelare Secret Service operated by Luke S. May, one of America's most eminent criminologists. Thus this determined young man was launched on the career that was to bring him world-wide recognition.

Under Mr. May, Clark studied the identification of handwriting, typewriting, paper

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and inks, as well as the classification and identification of fingerprints, and the identification of bullets fired through a specific gun.

Although scientific identification was then only in its infancy, Sellers was quick to realize the tremendous opportunity it provided him for reaching his goal. He became completely absorbed in this new-found field, studying long and industriously. Hours meant nothing to him so long as he was making progress in what he was now convinced was his life's work.

After a time Mr. May established a branch office in Pocatello, Idaho, and Clark eventually became its manager.

Meantime World War I was raging in Europe, and eventually the United States was drawn into it. Clark, like so many other young men, was at once ready and eager to serve his country in any needed capacity. When he enlisted in 1917 he hoped he would be placed in the Intelligence Unit, but that did not materialize. However, his knowledge in the field of ballistics resulted in his being made an aerial machine gun instructor.

When the war ended Sellers returned to the work of his choice. In order to increase his opportunities he soon decided that the great city of Seattle offered a challenging avenue for expansion and in 1919 he opened a branch office in Seattle where he continued his work and studies. However, new and larger fields beckoned, and in 1924 he withdrew from his cordial relationship with Mr. May of almost ten years with establishing his own office as an identification expert in Los Angeles.

Sellers was convinced that in order for him to become more highly specialized it was necessary to limit his field of endeavor, hence for more than 30 years now he has concentrated exclusively on the subject of questioned documents in civil and criminal cases.

As stated in the noted publication *Who's Who In America* (James) Clark Sellers, Examiner of Questioned Documents, is widely recognized for methods he originated or developed for the proof of facts in courts concerning the authenticity of handwriting, typewriting, paper and inks.

His Los Angeles office and laboratory is equipped with the latest scientific equipment for a most exhaustive examination of disputed documents.

He has been retained to examine important document problems for the FBI, Internal Revenue, Postal Department, district attorneys, banks, business concerns and lawyers from more than thirty-five states in the U.S., as well as from certain foreign countries.

Clark has been a key witness in many of this country's greatest trials during the past forty years. He identified Bruno Richard Hauptmann in New Jersey through his handwriting as the person who wrote the letters demanding ransom for the return of the Lindbergh baby. Likewise he identified "the Fox," William Edward Hickman, in California, as the writer of the letter demanding ransom for the return of kidnapped little Marjion Parker. He identified I. Ewing Scott, also in California, as having forged his wife's name to various documents by which he got her riches into his hands after she had mysteriously disappeared, never to be found or heard from again. Winnie Ruth Judd, after she murdered two women in Arizona, wrote a letter to her ex-husband confessing the crimes. She did not sign the letter but tore it up and threw it in a store toilet. Miraculously the letter was recovered and Sellers identified her as the writer. Each of these persons was convicted and in each case the handwriting was crucial evidence.

In Texas the ownership of a rich oil field hung in the balance until Sellers proved that various documents produced by false claimants were forgeries. In one instance he proved that the wording on a tombstone had been fabricated in an attempt to establish that the original owner of the land was a forebear of the claimant. In Providence, Rhode Island, he exposed a promissory note for one million dollars as being spurious.

At the beginning of World War II Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee, one of the nation's great industrialists, held numerous government key war contracts. Communist leaders of the employees' Union attempted to prevent the completion of these vital contracts by staging a strike. Sellers proved that the vote calling the ballot box with forged ballots. He established this fact conclusively even though the ballots bore only a pencil cross mark. The result was that the men returned to work, the war contracts were completed, and the head of the Union went to prison.

These are but a few of the many celebrated cases in which Sellers' opinion has been sought either as to the genuineness of the document involved, or as to the identity of the writer.

He is the author of numerous published articles, and has written chapters in certain books on the general subject of questioned documents. Despite the pressing demands on his professional time, Clark nevertheless has taken a very active part in the leadership of various public organizations. He has served as President of the American Society of Questioned Document Examiners, as President of the Southern California Academy of Criminology and as Vice President for California of the International Association for Identification. He has been President of the Los Angeles Kiwanis Club, Lieutenant Governor of Division One of the California-Nevada District of Kiwanis International, and President of the Service Clubs Counsel, comprising the presidents of all of the Service Clubs in the City of Los Angeles. He has also served his American Legion Post as its Commander.

Clark has been further honored by being elected a Fellow of the International Institute of Arts and Letters with headquarters at Geneva, Switzerland, as well as a Fellow of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences. The College of Handwriting Experts of Buenos Aires, Argentina, elected him an Honorary Member, as did also the Police Experts Association of Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Clark has two world-wide projects in the process of accomplishment. The first of these precipitated his extensive tour in 1959 when he visited document examiners around the world, urging them to form associations for the purpose of interchanging information and ideas. By this means he hopes not only

to raise the standards of questioned document examiners everywhere but at the same time to promote a better understanding among peoples.

His second project deals with the establishment of a course of training for document examiners in a leading university in this country, which students from all over the world may attend.

In 1922 James Clark married the beautiful Jeanette Daniels of Pocatello, who was a loyal, devoted wife and a constant inspiration until her death in 1954. Subsequently he married his boyhood sweetheart, the charming, talented and ever helpful Frances Hausler, whom he had first met in Salt Lake City. Boon companions, they have traveled happily together throughout the United States, Canada, and numerous foreign countries. Their home is in San Marino, California, a delightful residential suburb of Los Angeles.

Jimmy Clark is tremendously proud of his eighty-four year old brother, John J. Sellers of Heber, who despite his age continues to work regularly as a Rawleigh Company dealer. He is equally proud of his other living brother Hugh, a long-time resident at Oxnard, California, where Hugh became a civic leader and also established a remarkable record as manager of the J. C. Penney store. His beloved brothers Archie, Will, and George have all passed away.

Perhaps the most widely known man in his field in the world today, James Clark Sellers attributes a large measure of his success to his fortunate heritage and the soundness of his upbringing. And he makes no secret of his deep-seated pride in being a native son of beautiful Heber Valley and the great State of Utah.

EDWARD P. CLIFF



America's chief forester, Edward P. Cliff, is a native son of Heber City. He was born in Wasatch County, a son of Parley and Geneva Cliff. He attended local schools and graduated from the college of forestry at Utah State Agricultural College in Logan in 1931.

He entered the Forest Service that same year as range examiner on the Wenatchee National Forest in the state of Washington. He progressed through various assignments to become supervisor of the Siskiyou National Forest of Grants Pass, Oregon; the Fremont National Forest at Lakeview, Oregon; assistant director of range management in the Washington, D.C. headquarters and assistant regional forester in charge of range and wildlife management in the intermountain region at Ogden.

In 1950 Mr. Cliff was appointed regional forester of the Rocky Mountain Region at Denver, Colorado, where he served ably in achieving better relationships between western stockmen and the Forest Service in the use of grazing allotments on the national forests.

He returned to Washington D.C. in 1952 as assistant chief of the Forest Service in charge of National Forest Resource Management. As a member of the chief forest-

er's staff he worked closely with research and cooperative state and private forestry programs.

With direct responsibility of management of the nation's national forests, Mr. Cliff provided leadership in coordinating the multiple-use management of national forest resources. This included development of camping and picnic facilities for national forest visitors to accommodate some 115 million persons. He improved watershed developments, wildlife habitat, and grazing opportunities through reseeding of range lands and better control of livestock. He helped reduce erosion damage as well as doubled the cut of national forest timber from 4.5 billion to 8.5 billion board feet.

His appointment as chief forester came in March of 1962 after 10 years' service as assistant chief. In May of 1962 he was awarded the U.S. Department of Agriculture Distinguished Service Award for his devoted government work.

He has been affiliated with a number of professional societies in the field of natural resource conservation. He is a charter member of the American Society of Range Management and the Wildlife Society, a member of the Society of American Foresters, Ameri-

can Forestry Association and the Wilderness Society.

A student of American history and geographic landmarks, for 10 years he was the USDA representative on the Interdepartmental Board on Geographic Names. In

1961 he was appointed chairman of this board.

Mrs. Cliff is the former Kathryn Mitchell of Logan. The couple has two children and resides in Alexandria, Virginia, a Washington suburb.

DAVID J. WILSON



David J. Wilson, United States Judge, was born in Midway, October 27, 1887, a son of James B. and Margaret Powell Wilson. He gained his early education in Midway schools and then attended Brigham Young University where he obtained his B.S. degree.

At Brigham Young University he was an intercollegiate debater, was studentbody president for two years, president of the senior class and valedictorian of his graduating class. He obtained his Doctor of Jurisprudence degree at the University of California in 1919, where he served as a teaching fellow, held the Willard D. Thompson scholarship for two years and served as editor of the California Law Review.

From 1914 to 1916 he headed the English department at the Weber Academy in Ogden. He was admitted to the Utah Bar in 1919 and practiced in Ogden until 1954. He is a member of the Weber County and Utah State Bar Associations, and was Weber

County attorney from 1921 to 1925 and Second District attorney from 1929-1933. He is also a past president of the Weber County Bar, and was a member of the Utah State Bar Commission during 1953-54.

Active in Scouting work, he served as president of the Lake Bonneville Council, Boy Scouts of America and was a member at large on the National BSA Council. He holds the Silver Beaver Scouting Award.

Always active in the LDS Church, he served as a ward and stake Sunday School superintendent, was superintendent of the Weber Stake YMMIA, member of the high council in Mt. Ogden and New York stakes; bishop of the Ogden 12th Ward, member of the Mt. Ogden stake presidency, and now active in Westchester Ward of New York Stake.

He rose to national prominence in political fields. He was Republican chairman of Weber County from 1924-30, chairman of Utah's First Congressional District from

1922-32; Utah Republican chairman, 1936-44 and a delegate to the party's national conventions in 1932 and 1940. He was Republican candidate for Congress in Utah's First District in 1946 and 1948.

On May 31, 1916 he married Mary Jacobs, who was born Feb. 17, 1896 in Ogden, a daughter of Henry C. and Emma Rigby Jacobs. Mrs. Wilson has been active in Church and civic work, and has been a member of the Relief Society General Board. For eight years she was on the committee of the American Mothers, Inc.

Judge and Mrs. Wilson have five children: Marian (Mrs. O. Meredith Wilson), D. Jay Wilson, practicing attorney; L. Keith Wilson, with the University of Utah, Margaret (Mrs. L. C. Barlow) and Don B., Ogden, Utah, sales executive.

On July 26, 1954, President Dwight D. Eisenhower appointed Judge Wilson as judge of the United States Customs Court in New York City. He presently holds this position. With Mrs. Wilson he resides in Riverdale, New York.

ARTHUR V. WATKINS



In the field of public affairs, a native son of Wasatch County has stamped his name, his foresight and his firm character upon the pages of history and upon future resource development in the state of Utah.

He is Arthur Vivian Watkins—lawyer, judge, editor, distinguished U.S. Senator, churchman and statesman. In a lifetime of public service he has been the confidant of presidents, jurists, ambassadors and other high government officials at home and abroad. He has been the recipient of some of the highest honors a state and nation can bestow, but he has remained a simple, humble, straightforward man of the people who has brought praise and goodwill for his state and church wherever he has ventured.

During his two terms in the U.S. Senate he became widely recognized as one of the

ten most influential members of that body. He will be remembered nationally as a strong moral force who provided leadership in the restoration of respect for the investigating function of the Congress, an institution which Senator Watkins revered and defended as a Constitutional arm of the Federal Government.

In the semi-arid West he will long be known for his contributions to water resource development and the conservation and use of natural resources, an area in which he is recognized as one of the strongest champions in the Congresses of the 1950's. Utah particularly will long remember his efforts in this field because during his terms in the Senate, and as a lawyer before going to Congress, he was an active organizer, legislative draftsman and spon-

sor, and spokesman and tactician for most of the major Federal water resource developments in the State that have been made and will be undertaken during this century. One of the largest water projects he helped fight through to Congressional authorization was the Colorado River Storage Project. This project was adopted in 1956 after five years of strenuous effort, as the largest single-package reclamation appropriation ever approved, a billion-dollar first phase of a four-state water development that will be constructed during the next two decades.

Senator Watkins was born in humble circumstances in Midway, Wasatch County, Utah, on December 18, 1886, a son of Arthur and Adelia Gerber Watkins.

His paternal grandfather was John Watkins, an English-born Mormon handcart pioneer who survived the rigorous ordeal of a walk from Iowa City during the fall and winter of 1856, and then helped colonize Wasatch County, working as a builder, bricklayer, carpenter, sawmill operator, irrigation and municipality works engineer, town board president, and ward bishop in the community of Midway.

His maternal grandfather was Dr. John Gerber, a converted Lutheran Minister and medical doctor from Switzerland who was a pioneer doctor in several Utah communities until his death in Midway in 1870, whereupon his widow, Marie Ackert Gerber carried on as a midwife and nurse for Wasatch County.

Young Arthur Watkins moved with his family to Vernal, Utah, at the age of ten. He attended Uintah County schools, including Uintah State Academy, and spent his summers learning irrigation agriculture firsthand on his father's farm.

At the age of sixteen he went to Provo to attend Brigham Young University, where he not only was a serious student but also won athletic honors as a forward on BYU's first championship basketball team.

At the end of his Junior year he was called as a missionary for the LDS Church in the Eastern States Mission, serving principally in Newark, N.J., and New York City. Following his mission he completed some of his undergraduate requirements at New York University and began the study of law. He then transferred to Columbia University Law School, from which he was graduated with an LL.B. degree in 1912.

While in New York he met Andrea Rich,

daughter of Mission President Ben E. Rich and granddaughter of Apostle Charles C. Rich and Lorin Farr, pioneer mayor of Ogden. They were married in 1913.

Returning to Utah to practice law, young Arthur Watkins first hung out his shingle in Vernal, Utah. There, in addition to his legal work, he served for a time as editor of the Vernal Express.

An appointment as Assistant County Attorney for Salt Lake County took the young lawyer to Salt Lake City in 1914. There he handled his county legal job and continued his private law practice on the side for three years, until his plans were abruptly changed by an illness, followed by a serious abdominal operation.

He turned to farming in Utah County for a vocational change of pace and for physical recuperation. Both objections succeeded and Senator Watkins still retains the fine fruit farm he developed in Orem.

Greatly improved health meant a return to legal activities, and in 1928 Lawyer Watkins opened an office in Provo and soon thereafter he was elected judge of the Fourth District Court.

The following year, 1929, he was chosen as President of the Sharon Stake, a post he was to hold for over sixteen years, until shortly before he went to the Senate in 1946. One of his most widely-known efforts as a church and community official was his role as one of the organizers of a cooperative community recreation project during the depression years, known as the Sharon Community Educational and Recreational Association. This group built the attractive Scera Theater as both a make-work project and community center, and provided a program of wholesome indoor and outdoor recreational activities which have become nationally famous.

During these years he also established a weekly newspaper, originally called the *Voice of Sharon* and later known as the *Orem-Geneva Times*. The newspaper is still published, but Senator Watkins sold out his interests as publisher shortly after he was elected to Congress.

As a farmer and attorney, he had taken an active interest in irrigation and reclamation. This interest crystallized into an active role in a major Federal reclamation project in the early 1930's, when he was chosen as chairman of a committee to organize Central Utah water users interested in obtaining

more water for agricultural and community use. Later, he became general counsel and a leading proponent of the Provo River Water Users Association—the sponsoring agent for the successful Provo River (Deer Creek) Reclamation Project, now virtually complete. This project made possible the wartime establishment of the steel industry in Utah County and provided water for the amazing postwar growth of Utah and Salt Lake communities.

Senator Watkins was first elected to the Senate in 1946, when he ran as a Republican candidate in a race which few thought he could win. One of his first major efforts in the Congress was successful sponsorship of the Weber Basin Project, a Reclamation project which has made possible the tremendous population and industrial growth in northern Utah, from Davis County to Brigham City. He also stopped the sale of the Bushnell Army Hospital as surplus, at a fraction of its value, and successfully proposed and secured the establishment of the Intermountain Indian School at Brigham City, one of the most effective single efforts to carry educational benefits to the Navajo people.

During his twelve years of service in Washington, he was a major influence on two key committees—Interior and Judiciary—and a member also of the Joint Economic Committee.

On the Judiciary Committee, he helped conduct scores of hearings on the Communist menace, conducted by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, of which he was a member. He also helped revise our immigration laws and sponsored emergency legislation to admit refugees from countries torn by World War II and from Communist tyranny.

In addition to his activities in water resource developments, he took a prominent part in Indian affairs legislation and in the administration and improvement of mining and public lands laws.

In 1954, even though he was only beginning his second term in the Senate, he was selected as chairman of the Select Committee of the Senate to hear the charges made by fellow Senators against the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin. This was a job which he did not seek, but one which he accepted because of his deep-seated sense of duty, and it is to his credit that

he received nation-wide commendation for his fair, just and firm handling of this semi-judicial proceeding which, the press acknowledged, did much to restore public respect for the Senate and its investigatory procedures.

Senator and Mrs. Watkins are the parents of six children. They are Nedra W. Reese, wife of Thomas W. Reese, Orem fruit-grower; Arthur R. Watkins, Professor of Foreign Languages, Brigham Young University; Don (deceased); Venna W. Swalberg, wife of Carl Swalberg, Salt Lake City businessman; Jeanene W. Scott, wife of Richard Scott, government nuclear scientist, working with Admiral Rickover in Washington, D.C.; and Nina W. Palmer, wife of Dr. Martin Palmer, Oakland, California.

The Senator and Mrs. Watkins make their temporary home in Arlington, Va.

Arthur V. Watkins has also been awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of Utah. The citation reads:

"In recognition of his civic achievements in community life, as a member of the State Judiciary, as planner, policy maker, and administrator, in the field of water and resource conservation, for service to Utah as United States Senator, as champion of the dignity of that distinguished body; and for special services to the President of the United States at home and abroad, the University of Utah . . . confers upon Arthur Vivian Watkins the degree of Doctor of Laws . . ."

Currently (1962) Mr. Watkins is chief commissioner of the Indian Claims Commission in Washington, D.C. He was appointed to this post by President Eisenhower July 1, 1959.

Now in his 75th year, Mr. Watkins is vigorously expediting the work of the commission which has been given the task of adjudicating ancient Indian claims which came into existence prior to 1946, against the federal government. There are over 500 of these claims involving more than a billion dollars yet to be disposed of. The former Senator disavows any intention of staying on the commission until the job is finished, even if he could do so. He has yet the task, he tells his friends, of writing his memoirs for his family and some interested friends and associates.

Locals Appear in "Who's Who" Yearbook



Mark Bellows and Jeff Furner

7 Feb 1985

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Both boys attended Boys' State at USU in Logan last June. Mark ran for Boys' State Treasurer and won that position.

The boys have also been active as officers in other organizations. Both boys are on the high school honor roll and are in the top 5% of the Class of 1985.

Both boys are Eagle Scouts. Jeff has been acting as Seminary President this past school year. Mark is the Seminary Vice President.

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EDWARD P. CLIFF



America's chief forester, Edward P. Cliff, is a native son of Heber City. He was born in Wasatch County, a son of Parley and Geneva Cliff. He attended local schools and graduated from the college of forestry at Utah State Agricultural College in Logan in 1931.

He entered the Forest Service that same year as range examiner on the Wenatchee National Forest in the state of Washington. He progressed through various assignments to become supervisor of the Siskiyou National Forest of Grants Pass, Oregon; the Fremont National Forest at Lakeview, Oregon; assistant director of range management in the Washington, D.C. headquarters and assistant regional forester in charge of range and wildlife management in the intermountain region at Ogden.

In 1950 Mr. Cliff was appointed regional forester of the Rocky Mountain Region at Denver, Colorado, where he served ably in achieving better relationships between western stockmen and the Forest Service in the use of grazing allotments on the national forests.

He returned to Washington D.C. in 1952 as assistant chief of the Forest Service in charge of National Forest Resource Management. As a member of the chief forest-

er's staff he worked closely with research and cooperative state and private forestry programs.

With direct responsibility of management of the nation's national forests, Mr. Cliff provided leadership in coordinating the multiple-use management of national forest resources. This included development of camping and picnic facilities for national forest visitors to accommodate some 115 million persons. He improved watershed developments, wildlife habitat, and grazing opportunities through reseeding of range lands and better control of livestock. He helped reduce erosion damage as well as doubled the cut of national forest timber from 4.5 billion to 8.5 billion board feet.

His appointment as chief forester came in March of 1962 after 10 years' service as assistant chief. In May of 1962 he was awarded the U.S. Department of Agriculture Distinguished Service Award for his devoted government work.

He has been affiliated with a number of professional societies in the field of natural resource conservation. He is a charter member of the American Society of Range Management and the Wildlife Society, a member of the Society of American Foresters, Ameri-

can Forestry Association and the Wilderness Society.

A student of American history and geographic landmarks, for 10 years he was the USDA representative on the Interdepartmental Board on Geographic Names. In

1961 he was appointed chairman of this board.

Mrs. Cliff is the former Kathryn Mitchell of Logan. The couple has two children and resides, in Alexandria, Virginia, a Washington suburb.

EDWARD PARLEY CLIFF SR.



Edward Parley Cliff Sr. was born May 17, 1881, at Mt. Pleasant, Lincoln County, Idaho. He is the second of Edward Cliff and Dorcas Moore. He was married and educated in Mt. Pleasant, leaving there at the age of 18 to earn a living in the rough country of Brigham City. From there he went to Salt Lake City where he married



Edward Parley Cliff Sr., was born August 29, 1884, in Mt. Pleasant, Sanpete County, Utah. He is the son of Edward Cliff and Harriet Moore. He was reared and educated in Mt. Pleasant, leaving there at the age of 18 to earn a living in the mining camps of Bingham Canyon. From there he went to Salt Lake City where he learned

his electrical trade through apprenticeships and by correspondence courses.

Mr. Cliff's closest childhood friend, Charles DeGraff, knew of his success in the electrical business and recommended to his father-in-law, Mr. James W. Clyde, then mayor of Heber City, that Parley Cliff be appointed to assist in the installation of the power plant and lights. Mr. Cliff accepted the position and assisted in the building of the power plant under the direction of their engineer. He was later appointed as the first manager and superintendent of the plant.

Mrs. Cliff, in recalling their arrival to Heber City, says, "Never will I forget the day I came to Heber City May 10, 1909. Parley arrived on April 26, 1909. When we left Salt Lake the trees were green and the grass was growing and gardens were planted. When I arrived in Heber City, Archie Buys was driving the hack, and the mud from the depot to Main Street was up the horses' bellies. Snow was still on the ground and not a leaf was on the trees. There were no lights nor a high school. The Third Ward was holding their meetings in the Central School Building."

It was while in Salt Lake City that Mr. Cliff met and married Geneva Rachel Bergener on June 6, 1907. His young wife encouraged him in his efforts to learn the electrical trade and was anxious for him to do all he could to achieve success. She was always supporting him in his work.

During World War I he acted on many committees for the sale of liberty bonds and other relief work. During the flu epidemic, his family was among the first to have the disease. Mr. Cliff was placed in charge of the relief work during the epidemic. Mrs. Cliff says of this experience, "People were so filled with fear at this time that it was hard to get anyone who would go in and care for the stricken people. Lecia Murdock, Miss Alice Wood, Lula Clegg, Ray Duke and others will always be gratefully remembered for their work during this trying time." Letters written by Mr. Cliff to his mother tell vividly of their many days and sleepless nights that were spent during those dark, dreadful days of the flu epidemic.

Shortly after coming to Heber City, Mr. Cliff was instrumental in having the Scout movement started, and was the first scoutmaster of Troop No. 1 in the Heber Third

Ward, a position he held three years. While he was scoutmaster, he was in charge of the first Scout hike to Timpanogos on July 27th to 31st, 1915. In 1916 he was instrumental in having the whole stake participate in the outing to Mt. Timpanogos, at which time Oscar Kirkham, Dr. Taylor, Professors Bux and Smart were guests of honor. He was also instrumental in fostering the first Fathers' and Sons' outing, which was held at the lakes at the head of the Provo River. He was instrumental in having the Boosters' Club organized, and was its secretary until the time of his death. He, with the assistance of Charles DeGraff and Mr. Andrew Neff revived dramatics in Heber.

In November 1910, he was made a Seventy by Joseph W. McMurrin, and was one of the seven presidents of the Twentieth Quorum of Seventies for many years. On June 12, 1910, he was made superintendent of the Third Ward Sunday School and had as his counselors, Charles DeGraff and Cardwell Clegg. Those two were also active with him in the Scout movement in the city. In January, 1917, he was made second counselor to Bishop Frederick Crook, and in March, 1918, he was made stake superintendent of the Sunday School and chose for his assistants, John A. Fortie and Stephen Simmons, who continued in this position until the time of his death. He was on the ward music committee, and he worked with the Deacons for many years. In all these positions he gave his best work.

In the year 1921, under the leadership of Professor Ketchum of the University of Utah, he supervised installation of the new waterworks system, taking out all the old wooden water mains and replacing them with new iron pipes. He worked diligently in this work.

While working on the water works system in March 1921, he contracted a severe cold, but felt that he could not give up, as the work had to go on and he felt that he had to be on the job. His condition continued to grow worse, and because of weakness and complications he began to hemorrhage at the nose. He was later hospitalized in Salt Lake City. They immediately ordered him to have blood transfusions. Mrs. Cliff says, "By the time I got there (Salt Lake) the next morning 10 men from Heber were there to have their blood tested, five of whom matched and they used a pint of blood twice from Lindsay Crook and once

from Bill Horner. Everyone was so good to him during his illness that he felt that he would have lived to repay the people for all they had done for him. In spite of ill health and a long period of confinement he continued to do his work as best he could until the time of his death. He died May 18, 1922. He left a young widow and seven small children: Dorothy, Edward, Orson, Wilson, Gladys, Nellie, and Geneva. Mrs. Cliff always felt so thankful for the goodness of the people of Heber City. She says of this time: "At the time of his death Dorothy was then 14 and my baby was one year old, but thanks to all the good people of the ward and the community, we have never wanted for the necessities of life, and we have been greatly blessed to be placed among such a good people."

Mr. Cliff was always a devout Church and civic worker all through his childhood to the time of his death.

MRS. GENEVA B. CLIFF



Geneva Rachel Bergener Cliff, daughter of Otto Emil August Bergener of Berlin, Germany, and Anna Maria Louisa Markmann of Pyrenne, near Landsberg on the Warte, Germany. Born September 16, 1887, Logan, Cache County, Utah. Married Edward Parley Cliff of Mt. Pleasant, Utah, June 6, 1907, in the Salt Lake Temple. After marriage they lived in Forest Dale, Salt Lake City, Utah, moving to Heber in 1909 (April 26). She was left a widow in May 18, 1922.

She reared the following seven children to maturity, having lost one daughter at birth: Dorothy Ann (Mrs. George P. Clay), Edward Parley Cliff Jr., Orson Clyde, Woodrow Wilson, Gladys Ruth (Mr. Rosslyn Eppich), Nellie Dawn (Mrs. Douglas Pearce), Geneva Naomi (Mrs. Albert W. Mitchell).



E. Parley Cliff

Her schooling was very limited due to the old world customs of having children earn their own board as soon as they could do odd jobs, but encouraged to read and study. Schooling consisted of the grade schools when not employed. Attended night classes at the Brigham Young College in Logan, Utah, for two winters, while still employed in her teens. She took a fundamental course of two months at the Wasatch High School, in typing and bookkeeping. In the early 1940's she took at various times short courses at a business school at the Utah State University, courses at a business school in comptometer, bookkeeping and other business courses.

Mrs. Cliff served as treasurer of Wasatch County from Jan. 1, 1923 to December 31, 1934.

She was a member of the Association of County Officers. She was instrumental in bringing about money saving reforms in the office of county treasurer, one being that county funds draw interest. For outstanding work she was listed in the National "Who's Who in Government" (about 1930). Publicity chairman of the Heber City Business and Professional Woman's Club, 1926; secretary and treasurer of the Parent Teacher Assn, 1927-28. She was the only woman to be admitted to membership in the Chamber of Commerce. She was a promoter and first president of the Heber City Garden Club and later the county organization. In this capacity she encouraged beautification of most homes in the city; promoted home and school playground equipment; and was responsible for the fence and beautification of the Central School grounds. Many a home was brightened daily by flowers from her own beautiful garden.

Church activities were mostly with the young people. She taught the Bee Hive Girls about 1918-1919 and in the 1920s after 1922 in the Heber Third Ward. She taught an adult Mutual class in the 1930s and wrote plays and skits, to enhance the lessons (the basis of one on Brigham Young was adopted by the General MIA Board). She headed the Trailbuilder work in the Wasatch Stake (boys 9 to 12 years) from about 1923 to 1935, also in the ward at various times. This Trailbuilder program was new at the time that she worked in the Primary organization so she pioneered this work in Wasatch County. Along with the

trailbuilder work she promoted a marble tournament where they could not play for keeps but rather for the sport of playing. It was later adopted Churchwide as part of the trailbuilder program. She did much with treasure hunts for the boys and organized harmonica bands. They also held "pet and hobby" shows.

Mrs. Cliff did much nursing during the flu epidemic of 1917-1918 and contracted it herself and nearly died. She took boxes of candy to boys leaving for World War I and goodies to those working late at the High School at nights and to many others who she felt would appreciate it. She will always be remembered for her talent in baking and cooking. Many hundreds of pounds of sugar has been made into candy for ward bazaars under her guidance and skill. She taught young people to make candy, how to embroider, crochet, and tat. She taught handicraft classes during the late 1930s. She was very active in Scouting, having a troop meet in her home regularly.

Her years between 1935 and 1947 were spent with her daughters at school in Logan, Hyrum, Salt Lake and Ogden, working at Hill Field. Active in the 17th Ward in Salt Lake City. She was called to a mission to the Western Canadian Mission from the Hyrum Stake, Cache County. She was in the missionfield at the time of her death in Alberta, Canada, May 3, 1947. She was buried in Heber City cemetery May 8, 1947.

Mrs. Cliff's highest wage was \$110 for two months as county Treasurer, then \$90 for the rest of the time, only odd earnings until she was employed at Hill Field, yet she cleared \$5,000. of debts; sent all but one of her children through college, Wilson on a mission, Geneva through nursing school and had money for her own mission and left a fair estate.

Mrs. Cliff will long be remembered by young and old alike for her love for the beautiful which was exemplified through her beautiful well-kept yard. She was a dynamic personality, with much courage, and personal fortitude. She loved Wasatch county and its people. She loved to visit the different towns of the county during campaigns and in her Primary work. She had numerous friends. She wrote for the Salt Lake papers for several years and composed several stories on Wasatch County.

DON CLYDE



Don Clyde was born in Heber City, August 9, 1899 to James W. and Mary A. Campbell Clyde. He received his early education in the schools of this city, graduating from the local high school. After his graduation he attended the University of Utah, Utah State University at Logan and BYU in Provo.

As are practically all Utah pioneer families, the Clydes are members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and Don has a consuming interest in his Church activities. He served a two-year mission, 1922-24 to Great Britain. Upon his return, he served as stake superintendent of Sunday School and superintendent of the stake YMMIA. At the age of 29, he was called to serve as second counselor to President David A. Broadbent and later as first counselor to President H. Clay Cummings. He served in this capacity for 20 years. While a member of the Wasatch Stake Presidency, he had charge of the scouting activities in Wasatch Stake.

On September 25, 1926, he was married to Kathryn Forbes in the Salt Lake Temple. To them were born five children, James W., Robert Forbes, Marilyn, Kathryn Jane, and Larry Forbes Clyde.

Except for seven years spent in Provo,

the Clydes have lived their entire married life in Heber where Don has been engaged in the livestock business, owning and operating a sheep outfit. Although this has been his chief interest, he has also carried on many other activities. For many years he was a director in the Bank of Heber City and also a director in the old Heber Mercantile Company.

In 1941 and again in 1943, he served in the Utah State Legislature. He was appointed a member of the Utah State Fair Board and was also a member of the state's Big Game Board for 20 years. He has been president of the Utah Grazers Association for many years a post which he still holds.

Mr. Clyde was elected president of the Utah Wool Growers, which position he held for 18 years. He was elected a National Vice President to the Wool Growers and later, he became its President in which capacity he served for two terms. At the conclusion of his tenure in office as National President Don was elected to the office of President of the American Sheep Producers Council. This is an organization set up by all of the Wool Growers of America to effect a program of self-help through the promotion and advertising of lamb and wool in the United States. He is presently serv-

Don Clyde
Forbes

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ing his fourth term as president of that organization.

In addition to this position, Mr. Clyde was recently appointed as a member of the International Wool Bureau.

In 1959, while Mr. Clyde was still president of the National Wool Growers Assn., the organization's annual convention was

held in Salt Lake City. During the convention the Utah Future Farmers of America named him "sheepman of the year." He previously had been presented a plaque by the Swift Packing Company for outstanding contributions to the sheep industry of America.

20. Yes, and has diversified the company's business to the point that it now operates in both the power and non-power sectors. Currently the Mafraqat Unit of the New Park Mining Co. is under a 50% concession to independent licensees of Maribah and Souda Counties.

21. Incorporated, a corporation created in the drilling and production of oil and gas in the Hammamti Basin, was installed under his leadership in 1970. Gannar is now chairman of the board of directors of Oil Incorporated and holds enough shares to vote any of the proposition that has pre-emptive on the supposition that has pre-emptive in some way contaminate the operation, or split the field, and so on.

The County indicates its interest in the local economy of both Hotchkiss, Utah, and its extensive holdings in Salt Lake City, Utah.

pany now has the largest amount of iron ore in the world. As a result of this activity and the recent merger, the New York Mining Company holds half interest in four others, of them Canadian, in New Mexico, Colorado and Alaska.

Cannor has also diversified New York into a strong stock position with the New York Mining Company, which he heads as president and director as well as the Silver Platte Mining Company, Canada's largest producer of which he is vice president and director. The Cannor activities in addition have embraced over the years exploration in phosphate, potash, copper, gold and tungsten, in an effort to diversify New York's interest group due to the depressed price of bond and stock.

He continued south for a time, but finally decided to turn into a southerner. After a long time in Canada, he came out to the west, to United States.

Currently Cannor's thinking seems to be "turning" to shift and energies are directed towards the exploration and develop-

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Henry Clay Cummings

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